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Priority Rights Claim Supplement: Complete

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Patent Application [Accepted]

April 19, 1972

To Yukio MIYAKE, Commissioner of the Japanese Patent Office

1. Title of the Invention Cleaning Device For Printing Cylinders

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[Received: Japanese Patent Office, 19 July 1972]

Formal Examination 47-071719

Specification

1. (Title of the Invention)

Cleaning Device For Printing Cylinders

2. (Claims)

A device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine, characterized in that said device comprises a container having an inner chamber communicating with the outside via a single narrow opening through which passes a section of a roll of ribbon-shaped detergent material soaked in a solvent contained inside said chamber, the outer end of said roll being wound onto a spindle movable between a standby position adjacent to the outlet of said opening and an operating position in which the spindle is coupled to a drive member, and means for effecting and maintaining contact of the section of detergent material between said spindle and said opening with the surface of the printing cylinder when the spindle is disposed in said operating position.

3. (Detailed Description of the Invention)

[01] The present invention relates to a device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine.

[02] As is already well known, offset copying machines comprise a printing cylinder provided with rubberized cloth, on which printed characters recorded in ink are transferred from the matrices to copy sheets. At the end of a series of copies made from a single matrix, the printing cylinder must have the ink removed in order to prepare it as well as possible for the execution of the next series of copies from another matrix. This cleaning can be either performed

manually (e.g., using a cotton wad soaked with solvent) or mechanically using inadequate means. The major problem with mechanical means is that the solvent, with which the paper or other ribbon-shaped detergent material (stretched between rollers upstream or downstream from the area of contact with the printing cylinder) is soaked, slowly evaporates. This renders the cleaning action ineffective or, at the very least, prolongs it for such an excessive length of time that the detergent material is rapidly used up. (Among other things, if the section of detergent material involved in a single cleaning operation is long, the ink has no time to dry before reaching the downstream rollers, so that it ends up contaminating them and making even more frequent cleaning necessary.)

[03] The purpose of the present invention is to provide a device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine. This device overcomes the problem mentioned above (solvent evaporation) so as to maintain permanently efficient and rapid cleaning action, to minimize consumption of detergent material, and to obviate the need for frequent cleaning of the rollers or other mechanisms with which the detergent material comes into contact after removing the ink from the printing cylinder.

[04] In view of this purpose, the present invention is a device characterized in that it comprises a container having an inner chamber communicating with the outside via a single narrow opening through which passes a section of a roll of ribbon-shaped detergent material soaked in a solvent contained inside said chamber, the outer end of said roll being wound onto a spindle movable between a standby position adjacent to the outlet of said opening and an operating position in which the spindle is coupled to a drive member, and means for effecting and maintaining contact of the section of detergent material between said spindle and said opening with the surface of the printing cylinder when the spindle is disposed in said operating position.

[05] Because the inner chamber of the container communicates with the outside only through a narrow opening almost wholly occupied by the section of detergent material emerging from the container, the evaporation of the solvent is very limited or zero. This is especially so when the spindle is left in the standby position. Thus, the detergent material can be maintained without loss of properties, and rapid and efficient cleaning can be performed each time using only a small section of material. This method achieves considerable saving of detergent material and, at the same time, allows the removed ink to dry completely before reaching the pull mechanisms, thereby avoiding the nuisance of periodically cleaning these mechanisms. Moreover, the section of ribbon in contact with the cylinder is constantly renewed, ensuring complete and rapid cleaning of the cylinder. The appropriate pull rollers can be used to ensure a constant feed rate for the ribbon, while the spindle on which the ribbon is wound can be driven by friction drive means able to compensate for variations in diameter.

[06] Typical examples of devices of the present invention will now be explained in detail with reference to the drawings.

[07] The device shown in the drawings comprises two fixed side walls 1, two pairs of overhanging pins 2 and 3 protruding from the fixed side walls 1, and two side panels 4 hooked to the overhanging pins 2 and 3, provided with locking levers 5 pivoted at pivot point 6 and with retaining springs 7 (FIG 1 and FIG 4). The two panels 4 fixed to each other by three rods 8, 9 and 10, rotatably support a roller 11, and two movable side panels (FIG 1 and FIG 3) engage the outer ends of the panels 4. Each of these side panels has a protruding block 13 on which acts one of two finger members 14 connected to a common shaft 15. The common shaft 15 is able to rotate reciprocally by means of an electromagnet 16 (FIG 1). The magnet 16 is described and illustrated in Italian Patent Application No. 26935A/71 (filed July 15, 1971) by the same applicant as for the present invention. Moreover, each of the panels 12 has two cavities 17 and 18 for insertion of the two hooking pins 22 on a

replacement cartridge 23. (These are locked by means of a lever 19 pivoted at pivot point 20 and fixed to the panel 12 with pressure provided by a retaining spring 21.) The cartridge 23 includes a container 24. The container 24 comprises an omega-shaped tubular casing 25 providing a certain amount of elasticity and two end caps 26 (FIG 2 and FIG 8). Pins 22 protrude in pairs from the two end caps 26 (FIG 7). The inside of the container 24 defines a cylindrical chamber, which communicates with the outside via a narrow opening 27. A ribbon of wet paper 28 emerges from the opening 27. The paper 28 unwinds from a roll freely housed inside the container 24 and is wound onto a spindle 30 (stopped by the two ends caps of the container 24) movable between the standby position (FIG 7 and FIG 8) and the operating position (FIG 2). The spindle 30 is supported by two end supports 31 and 32, one of which is axially movable in a fixed block 33 against the action of a spring 34 shown in FIG 6, and the other of which is axially movable in a fixed block 35 against the action of a spring 36 and rotatable about its own axis due to the effect of drive transmitted through a friction member 37 and a gear 38 shown in FIG 6. When the spindle 30 is in the operating position shown in FIG 2, the ribbon 28, passing from the roll 29 to the spindle 30 where it forms a new roll 39, rests against the lower turned-up lip of the casing 25 and then passes between the roller 11 and an idle roller 40. The ends of the idle roller 40 pass through eyelets 61 in the panels 12 and are rotatably supported by a pair of brackets 41 (FIG 2, FIG 3). Each bracket 41 is movable in the direction of the juncture between the axes of the rollers 11 and 40 under the guidance of two eyelets 42 (engaged with roller 11) and 43 (engaged with roller 40), and against the action of the spring 44. The spring 44 holds the brackets 44 in the position shown in FIG 2, and the position corresponds to the engagement of rollers 11 and 40.

[08] The device shown in the drawings is finally completed by a drive assembly comprising (FIG 1, FIG 4 and FIG 5) a gear 45 fixed to the axis of the printing cylinder 46 so as to be able to rotate with the cylinder (the cylinder being driven using an ordinary means), an electromagnetic friction member

47 periodically controllable by an electromagnet 16, and a series of idle gears 43-59, with gears 57 and 38 being connected respectively to the roller 11 and to the spindle 30 when positioned as shown in FIG 2.

[09] The device shown in the drawings operates in the following manner.

[10] If the electromagnetic friction member 47 and the electromagnet 16 are simultaneously activated when the spindle 30 is in the operating position shown in FIG 2, the spindle 30 and the roller 11 are rotated, and the panels 12 are rotated around the axis of the roller 11 until the section of ribbon 28 between the opening 27 in the container 24 and the rollers 11 and 30 comes into contact with the surface of the printing cylinder 46 by means of the thrust action exerted by the finger members 14 on the blocks 13.

[11] Brushing the printing cylinder 46 at the normal high speed against the paper ribbon 38 allows the ribbon to remove the ink rapidly from the cylinder and, in this way, rapidly and effectively clean the cylinder. The paper ribbon is continuously renewed so that a clean section always comes into contact with the cylinder. This limits the soaking with solvent so that the surface of the cylinder is left almost dry and completely clean. All the while, the rollers 11 and 40 ensure perfect consistency in the feed rate of the ribbon. In addition, the elasticity of the container 25 makes it possible to maintain appropriate pressure on the ribbon against the cylinder upon emergence from the cartridge (which functions as a pressure-applying member). This ensures optimum performance of the cleaning action and especially prevents evaporation of the solvent between the opening in the cartridge and the surface of the cylinder. When the cleaning has been completed and there has been a small advance of the ribbon 28, the de-activation of the friction member 47 and the electromagnet 16 causes the device to return to the standby position shown in FIG 2.

[12] As the cleaning operation proceeds, the ribbon 28 is unwound from the roller 29 and wound onto the spindle 30. The spindle 30 rotates at a constant circumferential speed due to the presence of the friction member 37. By compensating for the variations in the diameter of the roll 39 and keeping the ribbon being fed by the rollers 11 and 40 under constant tension, the friction member 37 allows the ribbon to be wound up completely. When the ribbon has been fully unwound from the roll 39 and wound onto the spindle 30, the cartridge needs to be replaced. This is done by disengaging the levers 5 from the pins 2 and rotating the panels 4 clockwise around the axis of the pins 3 until they reach the position shown in FIG 9. When the panels 4 have reached this position, the engagement of the rod 10 with the two fixed stops 60 stops the panels 4. The engagement of the ends of the roller 40 with the fixed stops 60 causes the brackets 41 to move against the action of the springs 44 in order to increase the spacing between rollers 11 and 40.

[13] At this point, the levers 19 disengage from the pins 22 in the container 24 to allow the empty container to be removed. The spindle 30 can be removed from the supports 31 and 32 at the same time by pressing the springs 34 and 36. A new cartridge with the spindle 30 in the standby position shown in FIG 8 is then hooked onto the panels 12 by reinserting the pins 22 into the cavities 17 and 18 and re-engaging the levers 19. The spindle 30 is disconnected from the container 24, passed between the two spaced rollers 11 and 40, and hooked on the supports 31. Finally, the panels 4 are rotated in the opposite direction until the entire device has returned to the position shown FIG 2 and held there by the re-engagement of the levers 5. The device is then ready for a new series of cleaning operations with a new ribbon, and thus is able to perform its function without requiring excessive soaking with solvent. It is also able to leave the cylinder dry and clean.

[14] The following are embodiments of the present invention.

(1) A device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine, characterized in that said device comprises a container having an inner chamber communicating with the outside via a single narrow opening through which passes a section of a roll of ribbon-shaped detergent material soaked in a solvent contained inside said chamber, the outer end of said roll being wound onto a spindle movable between a standby position adjacent to the outlet of said opening and an operating position in which the spindle is coupled to a drive member, and means for effecting and maintaining contact of the section of detergent material between said spindle and said opening with the surface of the printing cylinder when the spindle is disposed in said operating position.

(2) A device according to embodiment (1), characterized in that said container consists of a tubular casing, having a protruding lip on either side of said opening and two end caps provided with engagement means for engaging the spindle.

(3) A device according to embodiment (2), characterized in that said end caps are furnished with means for disengageably connecting them to support means movable between a standby position and an operating position in which, when said spindle is in the operating position, said section of cleaning material arranged between said spindle and said opening contacting the surface of the printing cylinder.

(4) A device according to embodiment (3), characterized in that said tubular casing is made from elastic material and that said container is connected to said support means in such a manner that, when said support means are in the operating position, one of the protruding lips of the container is thrust into pressure-contact against the surface of the cylinder, the pressing against the section of ribbon occurring immediately after emergence from the container.

(5) A device according to embodiments (3) and (4), characterized in that it comprises a pair of rollers between which, with the spindle in the operating position, there is caused to pass the section of cleaning material leaving the engagement with the printing cylinder, the first roller being supported by a pair of brackets movable perpendicularly to the common tangential plane of the two rollers against the action of elastic retaining means, and the second roller being supported by a frame which also supports said pair of brackets and said support means, and is movable between an operating position and a non-operating position in which fixed stop means engage said first roller so as to disengage it from said second roller by overcoming the action of said elastic means.

(6) A device according to embodiment (5), characterized in that said support means consist of a pair of panels rotatably supported by said second roller.

(7) A device according to embodiment (5) and (6), characterized in that at least one of said rollers is driven by a motor.

(8) A device according to embodiment (7), characterized in that said spindle is coupled to said drive means.

4. [Brief Explanation of the Drawings]

FIG 1 is a front, partial cross-section view of a device according to the invention. FIG 2 is a cross-section view from line II-II in FIG 1. FIG 3 is a cross-section view from line III-III in FIG 1. FIG 4 is a cross-section view from line IV-IV in FIG 1. FIG 5 is a cross-section view from line V-V in FIG 1. FIG 6 is a cross-sectional view from line VI-VI in FIG 2. FIG 7 is a plan view of a removable and replaceable cartridge consisting of an assembly comprising a container, a spindle (in the standby position), and a roll of paper soaked in solvent. FIG 8 is a cross-sectional view from line VIII-VIII in FIG 7. FIG 9 is

a cross-sectional view from line IX-IX in FIG 1, showing the replacement of the cartridge.

- 1 ... fixed wall
- 4 ... side panel
- 5 ... lever
- 11 ... idle roller
- 12 ... movable side panel
- 22 ... hooking pin
- 23 ... cartridge
- 24 ... container
- 25 ... tubular casing
- 26 ... end cap
- 27 ... opening
- 28 ... paper ribbon
- 29 ... roll
- 30 ... spindle
- 40 ... roller
- 41 ... brackets
- 46 ... printing cylinder

Patent Applicant Antonio CORONA

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FIG 1

FIG 2

FIG 3

FIG 4

FIG 5

FIG 6

FIG 7

FIG 8

FIG 9

5. Attached Documents

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) Specification | 1 copy |
| (2) Drawings | 1 copy |
| (3) Power of Attorney and Translation | 1 copy each |
| Clean Copy and Translation | 1 copy each |
| Nationality, Corporate Certification and Translation | 1 copy each |
| (4) Certification of Priority Rights Claim and Translation | 1 copy each |

Documents (2) and (4) are added supplementally.

~~6. Other Inventors, Applicants, and Agents~~

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Amendment of Proceedings

October 17, 1972

To Yukio MIYAKE, Commissioner of the Japanese Patent Office

1. Application
Patent Application No. 47-71719
2. Title of the Invention [Received: Japanese Patent Office, 17 October 1972]
Cleaning Device For Printing Cylinders
3. Party Filing the Amendment
Relation to Case Patent Applicant
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Address
5. Date of Amendment Directive [crossed out] [seal affixed]
6. Section to be Amended Drawings
7. Content of the Amendment See below.

FIG 1

FIG 2

FIG 3

FIG 4

FIG 5

FIG 6

FIG 7

FIG 8

FIG 9

不発射の日時はオフセット式装弾体の即座再装
を可能とするための装置を提供することである。こ
の装置は前述の欠点を（射撃の危険）解消し、操
縦作戦も水入射に効果及び信頼性を保ち、射撃能

- 5 -

この目的を以て、本発明に係る装置は、半
の鋭い端口によつて外面と接触して内外部の内
えられ各端を貫き、該各端内にある突起で定ま
れたリボン状延伸材料の一部が該端口を滑して
点着し、該リボンの外端は網上に滑り移動して該
端口の出口に付着しておきて停止位置と該延伸材
に連動される作動位置との間を移動することになり、
該物が作動位置にある時該端と該端口の間の位置
れた延伸材料の一部を該端口の間の位置に移動
させ且つ該端を定着するため孔をえし入れた板を
含む。

岩盤の内底は、右端から開けていゝと既述の如く

-10-

12に固定され保持ベネ21が圧迫する)。カー
トリッジ23は容腔24を貫く。容腔24は完全
弾性体5付与され天板上の影をしている(図2図、
図5図)；貫穴ターズ25と容腔の増みた26より
構成されている。増みた26から、ピン22が對
向して突出している(部7図)。容腔24の四角
が同定形状として與され、容腔は狭い開口
27を有して下方の腔と連絡している。該開口

、因分はた大気湿度、温度等、風向风速で決定される。数値計算（表1、4、5例）は、比威河川46の観測に適用せられた計算機（新内線は常例の手紙で参照）と天気図から計算結果45と、

とるに支持され、てむ1万の今が固定ポイント
23の中で最も密のベネ36に対して、磁万向孔動
くことがで、他方は固定ポイント36の中心でベ
ネ36の作用に対して磁万向孔動くことがで、せ
して第3磁の単線部材37と伝導38を介して伝
導される磁動により、それ自身の磁の磁場に閉鎖す
ることができ、他36が第2磁の作用に抵抗に成
るとロール38から新しいローラ39を形成する
物よりへ通過するより、伝導38とロール39の下

地方商會に對し印刷部門を設立せしむる事
 とするに於てより該商會から該部をインクが路線

かれ、こうして内筒の通過で効果的な操作が行われる。振りポンは常に内筒に引かれ、軸を回すように連続的に駆動されており、そのための駆動された歯車に接することができ、その結果内筒の表面は滑らかになり、またその完全な引き合いになっている。こうした内筒に於てローラ11と40は振りポンの完全な一対の接触点を保持し、更に各歯35の弾性には内筒に対する振りポンの通過を圧力を維持することを可能とする。また振りポンをカートリッジ（これは送油部材として作用する）から取り出すことができ、内筒に押入ることが可能となる。こうした事により摩擦作用が連続的に実行され、各カートリッジの出口と内筒表面の間で摩擦の発生はなくなる。摩擦が終了すると、内筒は振りポン25の軸の位置に達したとき、歯車35の

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との接触により停止させ、ローラ40の軸と歯車35との接触はローラ11と40の間を通過したため、歯車35の作用は終了し、プラケット11を回す。

その場でレバー10と歯車24のピン22との間の接触は、歯車24の回転を阻止することができ、同時に歯車35は歯車24と36に伝達され、歯車31と32から駆動される。歯車32の停止位置にある歯30を所定の新しいカートリッジは、ピン22がくはみ17と18の間に挿入され、レバー10に押し付けられ、歯12の上に掛けられる。歯30は歯車24から分離され、2箇の間隔を維持し、ローラ11と40の間を通過して再び挿入され、歯車レバー10の位置によって維持され、その位置の位置に全てが戻る。

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特開第1-235026

47と歯車210が駆動され、2箇の停止位置に位置はもどる。

その動作が行われている間、振りポンはローラ20から引き出され、歯30を引き取られて、歯30は歯車37に一つ一定の速度で回転している。歯車37はローラ39の位置の位置を維持し、ローラ11と40で引き取られる振りポンを一定の力で保持することにより振りポンの完全な引き取りが可能とする。振りポンはローラ39から引き出され、歯30に引き取られ、カートリッジを取り除く必要がある。カートリッジの位置はレバー10とピン22の間の位置を維持し、歯30の軸の位置で歯30の位置に達するまで時計方向に回転する、と、その位置に達する。この位置の位置は、歯11と22の位置に達する。

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歯4は逆方向に回転する。これはこうして新しい振りポンによる新しい一定の摩擦動作が実行され、そしてその結果として歯車35の位置の位置を維持することなく摩擦を行い、そして内筒を常に引き取られ、位置に達し、かくよう摩擦の作用となる。

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- 13 -

(3) オフセット式複写機の印刷用紙を排除する装置に於て：

● 奥地は傾山に成り、傾度でもつて、越すのが難

4. 突進部は図2に示す位置にあり、一対の
 ローラをもち、作動位置に達する途に於て、該
 印刷用紙に係合している突進部材料の一部を該
 一対のローラの間を通し、該部一のローラは単
 独保持手段の作用に於て該二つのローラに接
 する平面に垂直に動く一対のノックアウトに
 よつて支持され、該二つのローラはフレームに
 よつて支持され、該フレームはまた該一対のノ
 ックアウトと該突進手段を支持し、該フレームは作
 動位置と該突進手段の間を動くことができ、非
 作動位置では該突進手段が該部一のローラ
 と係合し、その結果、該保持手段の作用をう
 ることによつて、該部一のローラから該部
 一のローラを解放することを特徴とする装置。

3 其施設便宜に當り次第であるとして、附屬がたては禁止施設と協作政策の両方を施すものとするが、まず第一に協作政策をとり、協する事業が盛んになり、政府が作施設費である際、附屬と協同施設の用で買入れた材料等は其の協する施設に協同の費用に充てられることとを希望とする。附屬

(6) 突進部隊に近づき攻撃であつて、砲撃次第には兼任材料によつて介され、被弾位置は支持手段にひつけられ、その結果決死隊が作戦位置にあると見做すに附いた該中隊の上向きを砲隊は隊内隊の裏面よりして回避して発射してやう、攻撃部から出てすぐのりまんの部分を隊内

(7) 依前項機軸と相似なりは置かひて、ローラの少くとも一方はローラで紙巻されることを特徴とする装置。

10) 天候選擇(1)に依り決定するつて、候補は既述
部材を介して候補部材段に組合せられることと主特
徴とナニは異。

第1図は本島内に在る五箇の正面図で、一、二、三、四、五の順で示してある。第2図は第1図の断面、第3図は第1図の断面、第4図は第1図の断面、第5図は第1図の断面である。第6図は第1図の断面、第7図は第1図の断面、第8図は第1図の断面、第9図は第1図の断面、第10図は第1図の断面である。

からみた断面図である。第5図は第1図の線Y-Yからみた断面図である。第6図は第2図の線W-Wからみた断面図である。第7図は容器と軸（休止位置にある）と導引に使された紙のロールよりなる組立体を含む取りはずし可能な取り付け可能なカートリッジの平面図である。第8図は第7図の線W-Wからみた断面図である。第9図は第1図の線X-Xからみた断面図で、前記カートリッジの取り付けの局面を示す。

- 1 固定座
- 4 鋼板
- 6 レール
- 11 遊びロープ
- 12 可動鋼板
- 22 引の鋼板ピン

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特開 昭48-23503 (5)

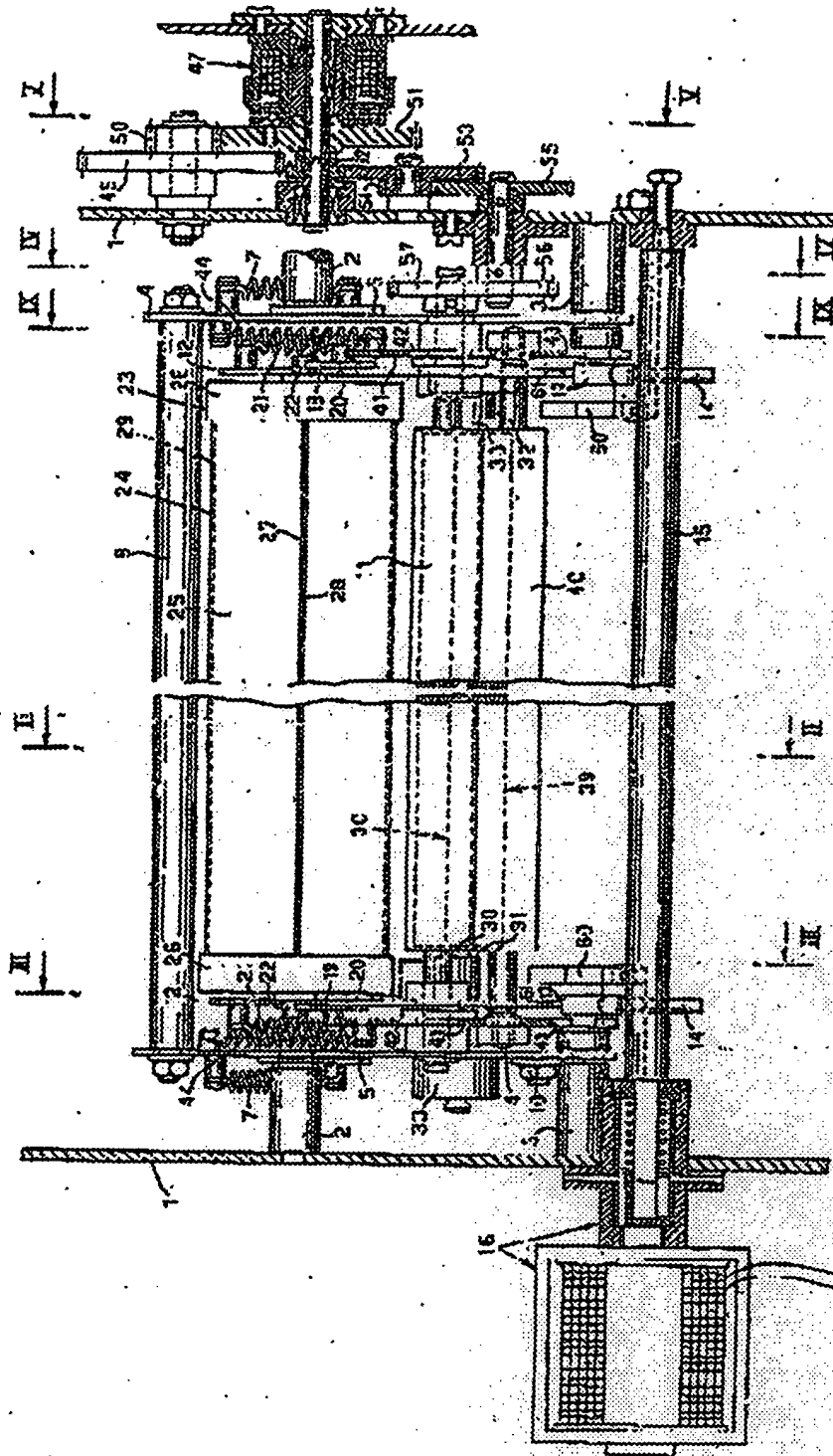
- 23 カートリッジ
- 24 鋼板
- 25 管状ケーシング
- 26 導引孔
- 27 開口
- 28 板、リボン
- 29 ロール
- 30 軸
- 40 線
- 41 プラケット
- 46 印刷円筒

特許出願人 フントニオ・マサチ

代理人 弁護士 小川 昌 子



- 20 -



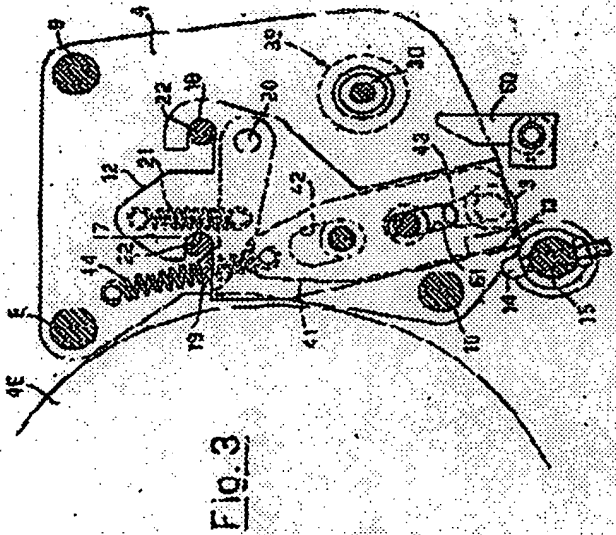
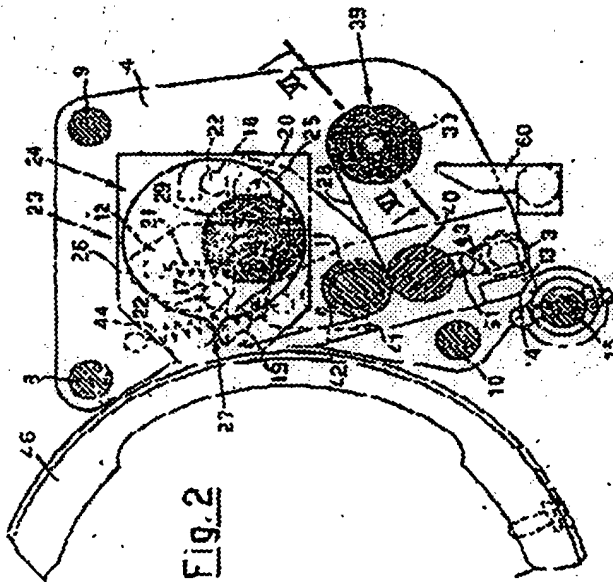
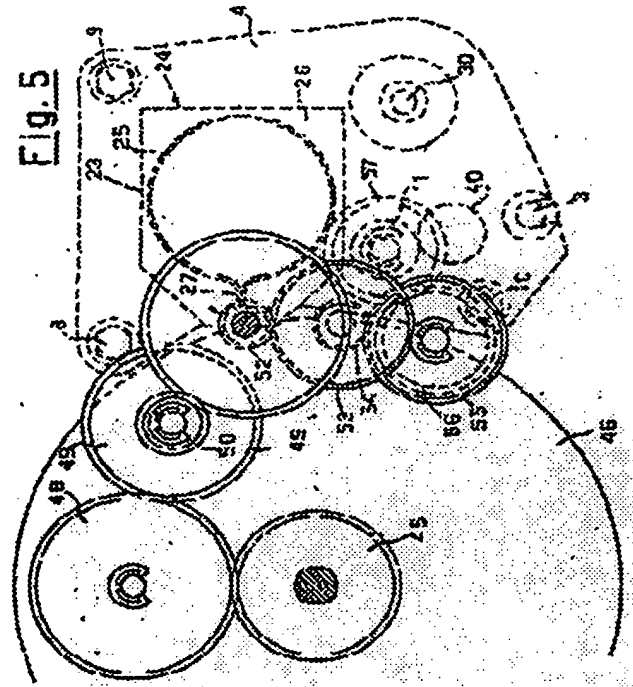
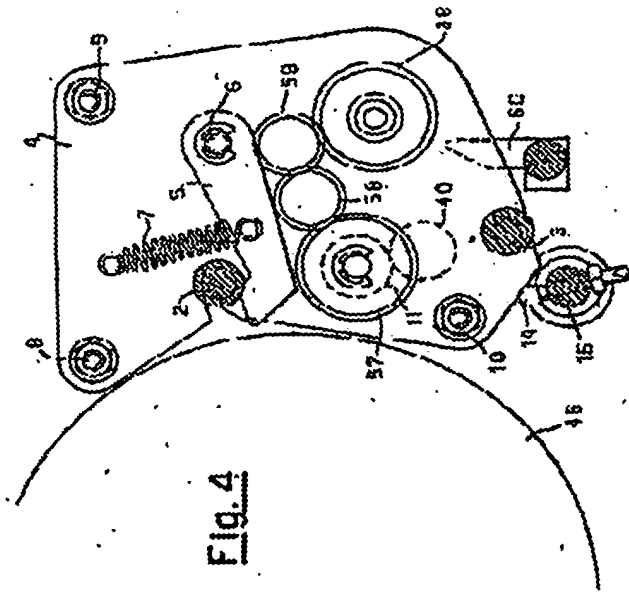


Fig. 6

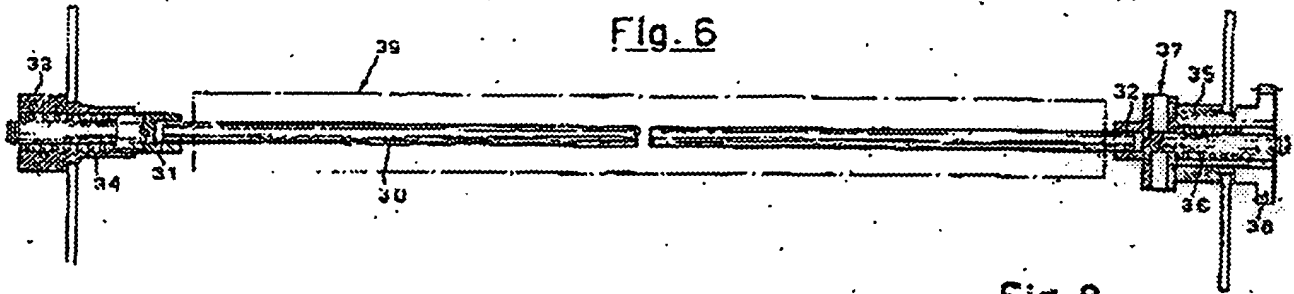


Fig. 7

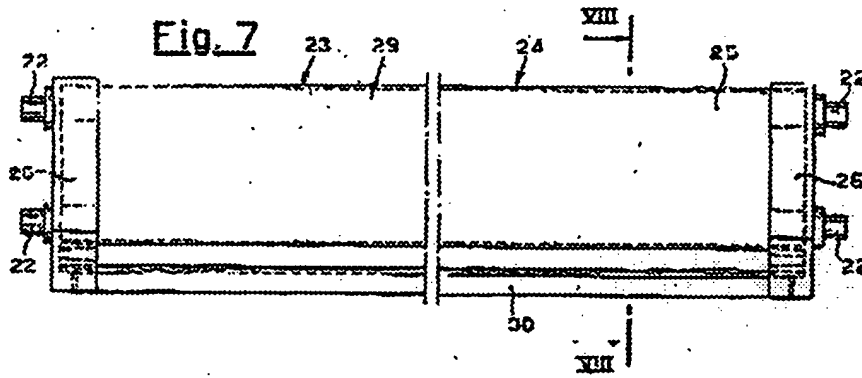


Fig. 8

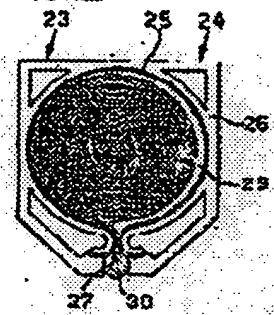
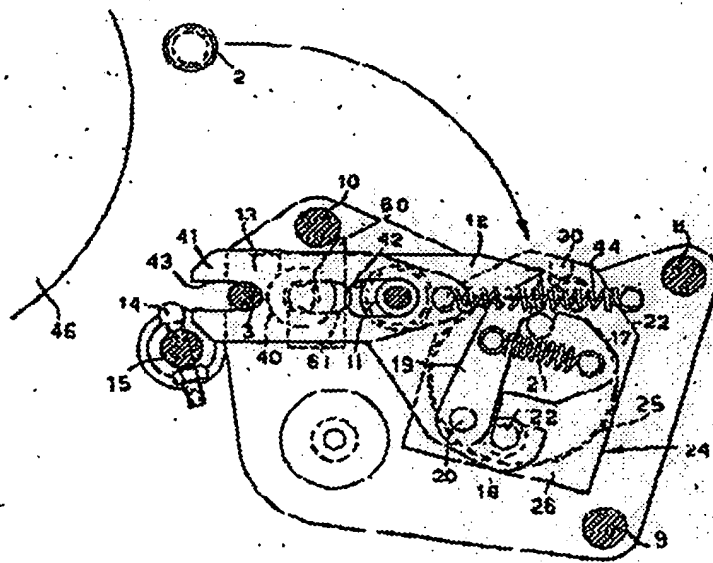


Fig. 9



手続箱正巻

昭和47年10月17日

特許庁長官 西 也 西 矢 殿

1. 事件の原由

特許第47-71711号

2. 発明の名称

印刷機用紙巻装置



3. 補正をなす者

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5. 補正の目的
 6. 補正の対象
 7. 補正の内容

5. 添付書類の目録

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (1) 明 細 書 | 1 通 |
| (2) 図 面 | 1 通 |
| (3) 委任状及びその訳文 | 各 1 通 |
| 特許代理人及びその訳文 | 各 1 通 |
| 代理人は伊藤隆雄氏に代りその訳文 | 各 1 通 |
| (4) 優先権証明書及びその訳文 | 各 1 通 |
- 但し上記 3 及び 4 の書類は添付して提出する。

6. 前記以外の発明者、特許出願人または代理人

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FIG. 1

